HE ROBBED WARDEN PILSBURY'S HOUSE.

THE SILVERWARE WHICH HAD BEEN STOLEN VALUED AT \$1.500, RECOVERED.

Inspector McLaughlin and his detectives have suc ceeded in capturing the thief who invaded Blackwell's Island, broke into the house of the warden, and, under the eyes of the patrol guards, carried off \$1,500 worth of silverware. His name is George W. Carter, alias Blaine, alias Jesse James.

Carter, who was formerly known as George W. Blaine, had robbed a roommate of his gold watch and \$110, and had run off to Boston, where he was found Detective Sergeant Evanhoe. For this, on June 21, he was indicted for grand larceny, but plending guilty to a minor offence, was sentenced by Judge Flizgerald to twelve months' imprisemment on black-

His duties as a me senger for the convicts employed in the gardens obliged him to carry spades, shovels, seeds and anything else used by the men, and he frequently made trips to and from the warden's house. Once or twice, in going through the house, he had noticed a plain-bolding wooden chest, covered by a red cloth, and standing on the second floor just at the top of the stairway. "John," the general helper and man of all work in the warden's house, one day incautiously revealed the fact that the chest contained valuable allverware.

Carter, it appears, there and then vowed that as surely as he regained his liberty he would have that silverware. He was a model prisoner, and the chaplain delighted to point him out as a shining example of true positence. In due course of time he left the Island, two months having been taken off his term. This was on December 12, and he at once went to a room prepared by Maggie Saltezeider, at No. 267 West Thirty-first-st. Mrs. Saltezeider had been sent to the Island for habitual drunkenness, and had there met Carter. She had left the prison three days before Carter, and thus had everything prepard for him.

ried out his plan. Early on Tuesday night, he went down to the East River pier at Fiftiethest, and there hired a boat, for which he paid 50 cents. His right hand had been smashed in a collision on the Buitimore and Ohio Railroad, and he was compelled to scull the beat up the river. The night was cold, but Carter held out until he had renched the Island. His knew just what part of the grounds would be safest him, and moored his boat to a point yards distant from the greenhouse o 'the greenhouse he crept, and, warmed the fire that burned there, judiently bided his time until midnight when nearly every one-including the suards-would be asleep. Then, crawling on hands and knees over the ground, he crossed the open space between the greenhouse and the warden's ho parlor window on the ground floor had been left open. Through this he went, and, running up the stairs, saw the chest resting on a low shelf.

Two minutes more and Carter and the chest were outside the house. In the greenhouse was an old basket, and into this Carter packed the spoons, forks, fish-knives, goblets, tankards and salt-cellars. Then finding his boat he sailed down the river to Portiethst., where he landed. An hour after midnight n none of the thirty policemen, whom he passed on his way downtown, thought of stopping him. Adam Hul-mel's store, at No. 241 Eldridge-st., was his obsective point, and here he left part of the stolen goods. hen he went to his home.

When Warden Pilsbury had recovered from his

amazement and indignation at the eight which met his eyes when he came down stairs on Wednesday morning, he hurried over to New-York and had a talk with Inspector McLaughlin. O'Brien and McAuley set enares for three men whom they suspected and finally hit upon the right one. Late yesterday afternoon hit upon the right one. Late yesterna, they made their way into Carter's flat, and there found him sitting with Mrs. Saltezelder. They also found some of the warden's property, which he had reserved for housekeeping uses. Mrs. Saltezelder was reserved for housekeeping uses. put under arrest and accompanied Carter to Police

When Inspector McLaughlin had taken Carter's confession Detective Sergeants O'Connor and Hanson were sent to Hulmel's store, and, as they expected, found more silverware. They also found Hulmel, and he, too, was promptly locked up in Police Headquarters. he, too, was promptly locked up in Police Headquarters.
Detective Sergeant Evanhoe had been scouring the
East Side pawnbrokers' offices, and at last found the
rest of Mr. Pilsbury's lost silver in a store of A.
Frankenstein, No. 87 Delancey-st. This part of the
property had been pledged in three separate purcels.
Carter was born in Richmend, Va., and once followed
the trade of a railroad engineer, being employed for
eight years by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The
loss of his right hand disaded him from further work
and he tyen tried semperance lecturing. This did not and he then tried temperance lecturing. This did not pay, and he finally drifted to New-York, where he fel in with Josef Eubank, the robbery of whose watch and money led him to Blackwell's Island.

A SOUTH DAKOTA INDUSTRY THREATENED.

St. Paul, Dec. 23 (Special).-Much interest is maniested over the probable fate of the South Dakota divorce industry when the Legislature meets in There is a decided tendency, especially in religious circles, toward lengthening the time for gaining a legal residence from ninety days to one year. Of course such a change would abolish in ath Dakota that institution known as "The Colony North Dakota requires only ninety days and Nebraska six months, and the causes for divorces are no more numerous nor are the courts supposed to be more the change would effectually and immediately destroy the divorce industry of the State. The attack on the law is led by the State W. C. T. U. The lawyers are, law is led by the Sinte W. I. C. The hard set of of course, generally opposed to any change. One lawyer said he had made \$12,000 in the last year lawyer said he had made \$12,000 in the list year from this source alone. Madame De Stiers paid her attorney \$2,500. It was everythy reported at the time that William Dupont, of Wilmington, Del., paid his attorney \$3,200 as the fees in his action, which was uncontested. E. E. Pollock, of New-York, is said to have given a check for \$1,500 to his lawyer. T. Moultrie Mordecal, of Charleston, S. C., who divorce was granted recently, paid attorney fees both for himself and wife and it took, it is said, \$5,000 to do it. The fees which run up to \$1,000 are not rare, and \$500 fees for easy uncontested cases are common.

ADVANCED 8500,000 GN PANAMA COLLATERAL

St. Louis, Dec. 23.-John M. Glover, an attorney. filed a rather mysterious suit this morning, in which he asks for a judgment for \$500,000 for his client M. Henri Debousset. It was just after the Greutt Clerk's office was opened that he handed the petition Upon looking it over it was discovered that three exhibits should have been filed with it in order to The petition states that on May 4, 1892, the plaintiff, Henri Debousset, and the defendant, A. M. Herischoffer, at Paris, France, entered into a contract; that the defendant " secured the performance of the agreement on his part by depositing with the plaintiff certain stocks, bonds and scrip," and that the plaintiff advanced to the defendant sundry sums of money at different times. He there fore prays judgment for \$500,000 and an order of court that the securities in his possession may be sold to satisfy the judgment. Mr. Glover refused to discuss the case at present, but admitted inferentially that M. Henri Debousset, his client, advanced to M. Herischoffer \$500,000 on Panama Canal stock and bonds, and that now he wants to get his money back. No instructions were left with the Sheriff when to serve the papers on the defendant, though it is probable that M. Herischoffer is in the city, or at test expected here to-morrow.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR TO DEFEND DEMPSET.

Pittsburg, Dec. 23.-It is reported that the General Board of the Knights of Labor has determined to interest itself in the defence of Master Workman Dempsey, who is charged with complicity in the stead poisoning, and to that end a member of the board will visit Pittsburg next week and make a thorough investigation to report to the legal adviser

There were no further arrests made to-day in connection with the poisoning cases, and it does not seem likely that any will be made before January.
District-Autorney Eurleigh said this afterneon that he was imporant of any movement to arrest the cooks on steamboats and hold them as witnesses.

GLASS FACTORIES TO BE CLOSED FOR TWO WEEKS. Alton, Ill., Dec. 23 .- To-morrow evening every flintglass factory in the United States will be closed for two weeks. Vice-President Levis gives as a reason for this step that the glass manufacturers through-out the country at their last meeting had resolved to do so to avoid an overproduction of bottleware. The fear was expressed by the manufacturers that the new Democratic Congress would cut the tariff on bottleware, and they did not wish to be caught with a large stock on hand which would have to be sold for less than cost.

THE ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS the Pennsylvania Railroad now leaves New-York 12:00 noon, arrives in Cheinnati 8:15 a.m., and Louis 5:30 p.m. next day. It is the fastest and equipped train for all points in the Southwest.

THE REPORTS MORE FAVORABLE THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE SENDAY.

HIS PULSE BETTER AND HIS TEMPERATURE

LOWER-THE PATIENT CHEERFUL. Washington, Dec. 23.- "Mr. Blaine shows an im provement over his condition of yesterday," said Dr. Johnston to a reporter tids evening. "When I saw him t 4 p. m. he was feeling unusually cheerful and verything seemed favorable for a quiet night,"

Dr. Johnston's statement was confirmed by a visit o the Dlaine house, where the lights were burning brilliantly throughout the house and the outward bea ng of the servents was more cheerful than for a week. Inquiry at the door as to Mr. Blaine's condition prought forth the response that he seemed greatly im-

At 11:30 o'clock to-night Dr. W. W. Johnston had ast returned to his holise from a visit to Mr. Blake He found him quite as well as at any time during the Said the doctor in reply to the usual question, You know that this morning he was quite a good deal better than on yesterday."

"How is his sleep, doctor?" was usked. "He sleeps just as a well man does. It is

one of his characteristics. He is perhaps a little

one of his characteristics. He is perhaps a little stronger, but there must be always present a fear of a repewed attack.

This marning his pulse is better, his temperature lower, and he is brighter and more cheerful than the dectors have found him any day this week. He also takes nourishment better. The dectors will not discuss the medical features of the case, but it seems probable that Mr. Blaine has bud fever along with the other serious features of his lilness, and that this fever has been allayed in part at least.

At Mr. Blaine's residence there has always been expressed a hopeful view of the case. Mrs. Blaine her self has always been strengly indued with the feeling I that her husband would tally, and, it is said, has held up better than any other member of the family. The signs of a return to something more like his former cheerfulness naturally was very pleasing to the family, and to-day the few persons who called early in the day were informed "Mr. Blaine is very much better."

### id to-day the few persons who called early in the day ere informed "Mr. Blaine is very much better." CHRISTMAS WEATHER HERE AT LAST.

A COLD WIND BLOWS AND ICE IS FORMING RAPIDLY-ENOW FLURRIES EXPECTED.

A cold wind rushed through the city yesterday as were in a great harry. It brought frost and exhilaration and red cheeks, and New-Yorkers anddenly remembered that there was such a thing as The ice that formed wherever there was an | swedish syste excuse for it and the low temperature made the city look more like Christmas than it did last year at this time, and the people in the streets felt the bracing influence of the keen air and looked cheerful and bright.

The water front was swept by a miniature gale all day, and the Esttery sea wall bore Christmas decora-tions in the shape of huge ropes of ice, which took the place of chains that are stretched along the walk. The ships that came in yesterday were more or less coated with ice.

The temperature in the morning was 18 degrees at 8 o'clock, which was the lowest this senson. Duan thought that to day there probably would be a few snow fluries, and that to morrow the tempera-ture would rise gradually. He thought that there might be some snow to morrow, but that there would not be much.

not be much.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning the thermometer at the Weather Bureau registered 15 degrees, and a westerly wind was blowing at the rate of twenty-two raties at hour. It was thought that the wind would increase and the temperature go still lower before daylight with fair or clear weather.

A BRITISH SHIP'S ESCAPE FROM A WATERSPOUT. Philadelphia, Dec. 23.—The British steamship Amar. Captain Rouse, from Calbarien, dropped anchor of Gloncester this evening. Her outward appearance indicated the rough experience she had but with the elements. December 19, when on the southern edge of the Gulf Stream, the ship had a narrow escape from total destruction by waterspout. The first seen of this disturbance was in the shape of a heavy cloud on the horizon, directly to windward; as it drew near it appeared as though it would overtake the ship and send all on board to the bottom. It was a desperate struggle to get out of its way; and with the ship already in a disabled condition, the engineer stood by with the engines wide open, realizing it was a race for

Nearer and nearer the dangerous water column drew place of safety. As it passed the Amur's stern, the noise was deafening. It quickly disappeared. The same evening the wind freshened up, and by midnight was blowing a whole gale. The ship suffered severely from the waves. Every one on board was more or less injured through the ship's terrific rolling.

### STORMY WEATHER ON THE LAKES.

Lockport, N. Y., Dec. 23 (Special) .- A heavy storm has prevailed along the shore of Loke Ontario all day to day. For three days past the cold has been intense, the thermometer registering from four to five degrees below zero. Trains on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad have been three to four hours late. To-day's trains on the West Shore were several hours late, was no snow here or at Niagara Falls until to-day ice scenery at Niegara Falls is unusually fine and the ica

SKATING ON THE SHREWSBURY. Red Bank, N. J., Dec. 23 (Special).—The North Shrews-bury River is covered with ice about three inches tides and the yachtsmen of the Red Bank Club are busy getting their ice yachts ready for racing. The yachtsmen think that if the present cold snap continues the ice will be of the right thickness for yachting by next week. A number of small vaches were out to-day, and the river was literally cov

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS HAVE A " SMOKER"

A "smoker" and entertainment were given last evening by the Commercial Travellers' Club, at No. 15 West Thirtyfirst-st., by G. W. Proctor Knott, president of the club, who and that although the club had been in existence only a little over a year, the membership was already about 400. It was estimated, he said, that there were 250,000 com-mercial travellers in the United States. The trems of the club were crowded, and the recitations of W. Throckmorton and the songs of Lawrence Manning and others were highly

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY IN FRANCE. Paris letter in the Washington Star.

You cannot choose your own cigars in France. The rench Government is in the toleacto business and will of tolerate a rival. Every one smokes the Government toleacto, and what marks out the French mopoly from those of other European countries is this—cannon be evaded. cannot be evaded. In Spain the Government tobacco works at Seville

in cannot be evaded.

In Spain the Government tobacco works at Seville is one of the sights of the city. The operators are women, many of them young and extremely preity. They are gypies and half gypies, full of arts and when, with the biggest and blackest eyes and with mouths like damask roses. Tourists should not miss this glory of Seville. There is compensation for the makiness of Spanish digareties; but France makes her eigareties by machinery. No dimpled Andalusian illugers have patted the tobacco into shape, and no white gypsy teeth have litten off the ends, One single contrivance can turn out 18,000 in a day. It cars paper, rolls cigareties, closes them at one end and places them in toxes roady to be delivered for consumption. Again, spein has Cuba, and one may have in the great efficient ministed choice of all the Cuban clears; while in Madrid hotel waiters are permitted to do a small trade in contraband Eastern tobacco. In vienna and fluid-Pesth hotel waiters will sell you the costilest Egyptian charretts at outrageous prices, and in Italian ports one can always have a few cigars subreas. Bit in Faris, the coatre of the world, there is the Regie and the Regie only.

The Regie is a Covernment shop for the sale of imported tobacco. It is the only concession made to foreigners and to Frenchmen who do not like the ord may Government products. There are thousands of regular shops in Paris where the State tobacco is soid, but the Regie has only three offices in Paris and one in each of the other large chies of France. Its most frequented Paris output is under the Grand Hotel, on the Boalevard des Capacines. Here at any hour of the day you may see groups of Egglishmen and Americans inside searching for the nearest substitute for their favorite band, and outside denouncing the French Government chard, and outside denouncing the French toverament and its monopoly. The hard-ship consists quite as much in the loss of time in running to this one shop as in the limited choice of tobacco offered by it to the strange

cherks—one sateshan, three bookkeepers, one cherk and one cashier.

The Regie carries in stock a dozen or more brands of Havana chars and several grades of Spanish chars—native and Manilla—all of which are sold at reasonable prices. It has two grades of Turkish pipe and cigarette tobacco, one of which is very good, but violanously high in price. There are three grades of

# A DARING THIEF CAPTURED. MR. BLAINE STILL IMPROVING. Gifts that Charm

and Last.

a man without eyes-Cheerless and unsightly. The stove is not sociable nor dees the steam radiator glow

with hospitality. In family affairs what is sentimental is also practical. Domestic happiness is a practical matter, and the home is the shrine of sentiment. A Fireplace is the centre of the home circle, warms hearts and hands alike. Christmas is coming and Santa Claus can't crawl through steam pipes. Therefore buy seasonable gifts for the fireside.

## W. H. Jackson & Co.

UNION SQUARE, (Cor. Broadway). Fine Wood Mantels and Chimney Piece Novelties.

not only continued to hold his own, but shows a number of favorable symptoms heretofore absent. For the present his condition has changed for the better. The excellent care and attention Mr. Blaine has received have brought about a reaction from the great depression of vitality which numifiested itself in Sunday's attack, and he now shows to a slight extent a one of the sanguine temperature.

o sincement. Such terms are foreigners and wealthy suchmen. Pown by the bourse it is paironized by eather. Pown by the bourse it is paironized by eather operators and brokers, where strangers and come. Here there are only three cherks in all or by the Chamber of Deputies there is the third d last of the Regle outputs in Fairs. It is for the ment of the legislators and the denizers of the abourg St. Germain, and has three clerks. Thus than twenty clerks sell all the imported tobacco samuel in a city of 2,500,000 inhabitants—and ten the really do it. The French are content with their in tobacco. own tobacco.

#### ATHLETICS AT WOMEN'S COLLEGES. Letter to The Boston Transcript.

more in the line of what is know stem. With the completion of the ymnastum" in the fall of 1891, the as adopted in full, and the depar-of training put into the hands of

other departments in all our college

Paris Letter in The London Telegraph.

## From The Washington Star.

From The Washington Star.

Some of the Columbian souvenir half-dollars are in the hands of the Government assayer at the Treasury Bepartment. Each of them is about six inches long of a marrow oval shape, and perforated with little round holes. This is the form in which they appear after being rolled out very thin and panched with a machine. These are specimens sent from the Unit depide much for the purpose of finding out whether the pieces are of the weight and fineness regulard by law. They are rolled out thin to begin with, became, when the coin is made, the silver in it has a tendency to go toward the middle, so that the metal on the outside is not so fine as that within. But the experi must discover the average fineness, in order to secretain how much silver there is silogether, and be does this in a very curious way. He pesses the little sheet of

It comes out purched as full of holes as it can be, while handreds of small circular disks about the size of a gold quarter dollar fall out of the holes thus made into a flay box beneath. Next the disks are taken out of the drawer and mixed forether. A few are picked at random from the lot and they, representing the average of silver in the coin, are subjected to chemical analysis.

That the Commissin souvenir half-dollars minted for the World's Fair will be extensively counterfeited is looked forward to as an almost certain properly the United States servet service. These coins have an actual intrinsic vaine of only 30 cents each. Accordingly, makers of false money could very well afford to manufacture imitations with exactly the same amount of silver as the real pieces contain. In asunch as the latter sig worth \$1 piece in the marriet, the profit would be 70 cents on every logus half do lar turned out. The metal composition being the same as that employed at the mint, the rest is merely a question of medianical skill. No worder, then, that the Government detectives are anxious.

The Pchnsylvarija Railroad Company's holiday tour old Pcint Comfort Icaves New York 8 a.m. useday, December 27. Ente 81s for round trip, in Indiag all necessary expenses during a period of tree days.

Tickets covering one day's board at the Hygela Hotel, good returning via Richmond and Washington until January 5, 1893, with stopover privilege at these points at same rate.

Further particulars and detailed Rineraries at company's offices, 840 Broadway, New-York, and 860 Pulton-st., Brooklyn.

A PORTFOLIO FOR LAMONT.

THAT IS WHAT DEMOCRATS SAY NOW.

A Home without Fireplaces is like DECLARING THAT HE HAS MR. WHITNEY'S SUP-PORT FOR THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Considered had a number of visitors at his law office by & Mills Building yesterday, including Senator Brice, Congressman Charles Tracey, of Albany, and Congressman Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio, who made the sinister attack upon Speaker Crisp a the Reform Club dinner, where the speaker did not have the opportunity of replying or even of deliver ing the speech which he had prepared and given to Among the callers at Mr. Cleveland's house in West Fifty-first-st. yesterday were Schatz teorge C. Vest, of Missouri, ex-Postmuster-General Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit, Mich., and Colonei Daniel S. Lamont. Mr. Dickinson went to say good previous to his departure for his home.

In the fresh crop of Cabinet ramors pring up within a day or two is one which those whe re credited with knowing the workings of Mr. Cleve and's mind set down among the "well grounded." makes his former private secretary, Colonel Daniel s lamont, the New-York representative among the Presi nt+lect's constitutional advisers, and places in hicoping the portfolio of the Navy. Mr. Whitney is oted as having been the able advocate of Colone amont's appointment, and as having found Mr. Cleve and sat stactorily respondive on the subject. When asked yesterday if the report that he had been selected to represent New-York in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy were true, Colonel Lamont was beautifully reflecat, and blandy referred faquirers to Mr. Cleve

This choice was taken by New-York politicians t mean that Mr. Whitney was sincere in his repeated declarations that he would not accept a post under the new Administration, and had the effect of again placing ex-Minister E. J. Pheips of Vermont, at the hend of the list as Secretary of State. Another head of department, it has been understood for some time this been practically given to Senator John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, who is to be Secretary of the Treasury. No risks will be run by talding Mr. Car lisle from the Seinte, as he is certain to be succeeded by another Democrat. His term in that body will end two years from March 4 next.

Persons to whom Don M. Dickinson talked confldentially while here this week say that he expressed himself as almost persuaded to sacrifice his personal inclinations and business interests on the ultar of inclinations and business interests on the after of duty and accept Mr. Cleveland's proposition that he should return to the office of Postmaster-General, which he executed to make room for Mr. Wanamaker in 1880. Phis would compel Mr. Cleveland to withdraw his altered ofter of the same office to ex-Governor Gray, altered offer of the same office to ex-Governor Gray, of Indiana, but some other place minist be provided for Mr. Gray which would sail him as well, and the lovely harmony of the Democracy could be kept undis-meter.

Senator Hill spent yesterday at the Hotel Norman-dle, and received visits from a number of Snapper friends, most of whom owe to him the places of em imment which they hold. Mr. Hill went to Albany last evening.

### THE TAMMANY PRIMARIES. THEY WILL BE HELD NEXT WEDNESDAY-A SMALL MEETING OF THE GENERAL

COMMITTEE. of 1892 was held last night at the Wigwam, Nelson

chairman, presiding. Secretary John B. Mc-

anization of the new committee, made a speech, -92, among them the election of a Democratic Presi connement that Tamn, by would ask for no patronage rom Mr. Cleveland's hands. The gathering witch e a general committee meeting. The hove's promidaces was supposed to have something to do with

A resolution was adopted empowering the present emmittee of thirty to not until its successor is duly

#### . DISGRUNTLED DEMOCRATS RESIGN. THE TROUBLE IN THE INAUGURATION COM-

MITTEE CULMINATES. Washington, Dec. 23.—The transite in the committee appointed to make the arrangements for President Cleveland's inanguration columnated to-day in the redgration of twenty-one of the Democratic members. The committee of fifty, with Colonel J. G. Berrett as Cantrolla, a special committee, Chairman Berrelt increased the committee by the addition of eighty prominent citizens, itselvalor many Republicars. Some besoverable members of the original committee objected to this, and the action to-day was the con-

MR. BELKNAP WANTS ANOTHER RECOUNT.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 23.-Congressman Relknap has asked the Supreme Court for a mandamus directing the Fourd of Convessers of Ionia County to meet ejected at the last recount, and rejecting others which were counted, to forward an amended return to the Secretary of State. such a return would give Mr. Belkinap a plurality of ten in the district. The court has the matter under consideration.

### THE MICHIGAN SENATORSHIP.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 23 (Special).—Ex-Con ressman Jay A. Hubbell, of Houghton, announces that he is a candidate for the United States Senate and says he will have the solid backing of upper peninsalar members. This is looked upon as a move ment in the interest of Luce, as Stockbridge counted on receiving the upper country vote. Hubbell led the bolt which defeated Senator Ferry byn years ago.

### DINNER TO CHAIRMAN DRAPER.

Boston, Dec. 23 (Special).-The life and vigor and ood spirit which prevail among the Massachusetts tepublicans were shown to night by the large gatiferg of representative men of the party to do honor t inner given at the American House to night to Eben . Draper, chairman of the Republican State Com aftee, was attended by 400 men representing diferent a ctions of the State. Among these present wer longressman Henry Cabot Lodge, Lieutenant-Govmor Haile, Lieutenant-Governor-elect Roger Wolfott, ongressman Crapo, etephen O'Mara, Colonel Alber Tarke, General Draper, George G. Crocker, Con gressman Walker, Henry Parkman, William E. Bar ett, Henry H. Sprague, Edward Sprague, Cartis Guild. Judge Henry J. Wells, Henry B. Blackwell, Eben M. McPherson, Willard Howland, General William M. Schorne, Senator John Simpkins, Mayor Hayes, of Lynn; Charles F. Shaw, of New-Bedford; William H. Bent, of Taunton; O. S. Greenleaf, of Worcester; J. Oils Wardwell, of Haverbill; S. Hillman Blanchard, M. Pinkerton, president of the Senate; W. M. Olin, Secretary of State; United States District-Attorney Allen, William 11. Cook, of Miford; Congression elect McCall and W. M. Townsend, Ex-Governor John D. Long presided, and was unusually felicitous in his brief speeches. speeches of the evening were all brief and to the point, touching upon State and National politics. The speakers were Eben S. Draper, Lieutenant-Gov-

Brandreth's Pills are of great benefit in cases of temporary and habitual constipation, torpid liver, biliousness, hendache, indigestion, rheumatism, and diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

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### FULL ASSORTMENT AT BOTH STORES. HODGMAN RUBBER COMPANY.

BROADWAY.
Corner Grand Street. | Adjoining 5th Avenue Hotel.

rnor Halle, Roger Wolcott, William W. Crapo, W. F. riedt, Speaker of the House; Congressian Walker, S. Greenlenf, of Springfield; Stephen O'Mara, anuel Winslow, of Worcester; Henry Parkman, yor Hayes, of Lynn; Samuel W. McCail, Josepa Burdett, Henry Cabot Lodge, President Finkerton, dham Bent, Charles F. Shaw and Fred Lawtin, of well

## A NEW-ENGLAND CREAMERY.

ABANDONED FARMS CONVERTED INTO PROF. ITABLE HOMES.

North Ferrisburgh, Vt., Dec. 23.-This small Ver ont village is situated twenty miles south of Burlington, in one of the prettiest sections of New-England. It is not exactly in the so-called abandonedfarm district of Vermont, but about the same kind of land and agricultural pursuits exist here as in other parts of New-England, where it has been confidently rapidly, no one would deny who has stadled its past istory and its present condition. The cultivation of crops that made the wealth of the States in the early lays of our country is no longer possible under the rong competition of the West. But, while conditions are not the same, it does not follow that the land and farms are worthless. Some of the more progressive farmers of the State have made vigorous efforts to adapt themselves to the new conditions, and the result

This is one of the last and most interesting of the be called the "model creamery"; but then it is only a over New-England. All of the latest inventions and and one to look upon the process of butter-making in the establishments of to-day would hardly realize that twenty years ago the very primitive methods of our manufactured are the finest in the world, and no Western competition can crowd them out of the market.

absorb all the milk for many miles around, and test season, and chant 120,000 pounds are produced during the whole year. During about four months of the year the creameries are quiet and little butter is made. Attached to the creamery is a

into the Tammany Hall organization of that district on Thursday evening, yesterday sent a letter to william Erockield, chairman of the New York Republican Erockield, chairman of the New York Republican County Committee, and president of the Republican County Committee, resigning its membership in both those bodies. He sent no letter resigning its place in this Republican Executive Committee to Chairman Patterson, as his withinswal from the County Committee made this unnecessar. It was said vesterday that James P. Hard would be chosen to succeed Mr. Nugent as Republican leader of the XIVIA Assembly District.

As one enters a model New-England creamery he tees first the weighing cans and scales, where all milk brought to the factory is weighed. Pipes run in all directions, and everything about the interfer-tends to confuse one who does not understand the modern methods of butter-making. A large separator modern methods of butter-making. A large separator with a connecting engine is at one end of the room, and opposite are one or two ghant charms, holding from 200 to 375 gallons of milk. These enormous charms whird the milk and cream around raphily, charming it into the best butter that appears upon the market. When the butter is brought to the proper point in the steam charms it is passed into the butter maker, where it is patted and punched by machinery, until the buttermilk is extracted. The buttermilk passes from the charms through places into separate tanks, from the churns through pipes into separate tanks, where it is fed to large droves of pigs.

cream is separated from it first by the separators, and the skim milk is sold to customers or returned to the fartners. Even the raising of the cream is done by a peculiar method, called the "Cooley" rold deep setting process. While the skim milk flows through pipes to a special tank, the cream runs off to the cream vats, where it remains until ripemed. Then it flows to the enormous churras. There are patent cooling and heating aparatus in the creameries, and hose connections supply het and cold water and steam to any part of the building at a moment's notice. No expense is stared in constructing and fitting out these hance creatheries, and from five to ten thousand dollars generally represent the amount invested.

Another forward movement in the creamery line is to have several large Daniel Weston separators scattered around the country. Generally one is placed in the creamery, and the others at points in the country where the greatest amount or milk is cam is separated from it first by the separators, and

is the save several large Daniel Weston Separators scattered around the country. Generally one is placed in the creamery, and the others at points in the country where the greatest amount of milk is placed. The cream is sent daily to these separators, and from them it is collected and bauled to the creamery. A large territory in this way is covered, and the milk is gathered and kept in good condition until needed. A territory of five miles, in either direction from the creamery, is covered by these hauts, and farmers even at a much greater distance bring the milk to the creamery. Some proposed in the milk to the creamery. Milk delivered at the creamery must begr inspection. Every farmer who supplies the milk most have a copy of the regulations of the factory, and these rules must be lived up to strictly. No milk is sour when bought at the creamery, and every ran must not only be clean, but it has to undergo a process of hot-water purification every day, that keeps it perfectly free from all disease germs. The cows must be healthly, and free from all diseases that in any way contaminate the milk. They must be housed preperly in the winter, fed good rations, and kept healthfully clean throughout the year. A creamery inspector is liable to visit the different dairy farms at any moment, and unless the wark hears inspection by him, the farmer is warned that his milk will no lourse be purchased unless a change is effected at once. The second report of the inspector will be followed by immediate dismissed of the dairyman from the service of the creamery. It is to the interest of the farmer to produce the best milk possible, for there is no decelving the creamery hands. The milk and cream testers are silent monitors that tell the tale better than any words. Milk that does not reach the standard is rejected. The variation in the richness of the cream ran milk is also indicated by the tester, and prices are silent monitors that tell the tale hetter than any words. Milk that does not reach the standard is rejected. The va

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MR. DEACON GAINS A POINT.

NOT SATISFIED, HOWEVER, WITH THE COURT DECISION ON HIS PETITION FOR GUARDIAN-SHIP OF HIS CHILD.

Paris, Dec. 23 .- Edward Parker Deacon scored another victory to-day in the series of lawsuits that have sprung up between himself and his wife since he shot and killed Abelle at the Hotel Splendide at Cannes Gladys, the eldest daughter of the estranged couple, was placed a few days ago in the Dominican Convent at Neully. Mr. Deacon desired to have her with him for the holiday season, and applied to the Court of Appeals for an order appointing him to the

guardianship of his daughter during that period, The application was opposed by Mrs. Deacon. Maitre Barboux, who represented her, concluded his speech by declaring that though Mrs. Deacon was opposed to her husband being appointed guardian of the child, she was willing that he should see her providing Mrs. Deacon's maid was present at their interviews.

Advocate-General Bulot contended that as Mr. Descon had sent two of his children to America, thus making it impossible for Mrs. Descon to see them, his wife should have entire charge of Gladys during the holidays.

After listening to all the arguments, deliberated for an hour, and finally decided that, while it would be inexpedient under the circumstances to appoint Mr. Deacon guardian of the child, he should have the right to have her every two days from 10

Mr. Deacon subsequently declared that, while the decision of the court was practically a victory for him, he would refuse to accept the decision, and would not he would refuse to accept the decision, and would not attempt to see the child under the French law. He added that he would appeal to the American courts for his rights and for justice. "It would be a gross injustice," he said, "to give the guardianship of the child to a woman who is notoriously immoral." Mr. Deacon's characterization of his wife as a notoriously immoral woman is due, he declares, to the knowledge tast has come to him that, since her intimacy with a heller was brought to a sadden termination by a pistel shot, she has conducted herself improperly with rrince de Poix, Conte de la Rocheforcauld and Senntor Leon Remuit. These three men will be named as co-respondents in the action for divorce which Mr. Deacon intends to bring against his wife in New-York.

### FOUR IRISH PRISONERS TO BE SET FREE.

London, Dec. 23 .- Four of the Irishmen convicted to October, 1889, for having been accessory to the killing of Inspector Martin, in Gweedore, will be liberated to morrow. Martin was murdered by a mob while he was trying to arrest Father McFadden. The Healyltes are hopeful that they will secure the speedy release of James Egan, the American dynamiter, and are already boasting that, while the Parnellites are talking from pintforms, private effort is necomplishing what is most desired. Mr. Morley, the Irish Secretary, is re-ceiving many telegrams of congratulation and thanks.

A DARING TRAIN ROBBERY NEAR WARSAW. Warsaw, Dec. 23 .- A daring and successful train poblery occurred last night on the railway between this city and Kowal, a town eighty miles from here A body of brigands succeeded, by the use of signals, in stopping a well-filled passenger teals at a point about the train was at a standstill it was boarded by a went through each car with revolvers in their hands, and ordered the passengers, men and women, to compelled the married women to give up their welding rings. Not the slightest attempt at resistance was made, and it is estimated that the plunder secured by the robbers amounted in value to 50,000

was reached the authorities were informed of the was reached the interiors was and it is believed that they will succeed in capturing the thieves, who are supposed to be belong to a band of peasant robbers who have been lately operating in the villages along the line of the milway. Heretofore they have confined themselves to petty deproduces.

CHRISTMAS CONGRATULATIONS FOR THE POPE. Rome, Dec. 23.—All the Cardinals at present in Rome waited upon the Pope to day and tendered bim the usual Christmas congratulations. In reply the Pope said that the signs of a gathering storm were visible to all observers of moral and religious conditions. The European situation was pregnant with ruin and disaster, and this condition brought to an end only by the healing virtues of the Church, which herself was being violently assalled. the Church, which herself was being volerity assault, and he kept for any length of time.

Everything inside of the creamery is now done by machinery, and a comparatively small force of men a required to operate it. The farmers bring the milk blessing upon the whole world.

### MICHAEL DAVITT UNSEATED.

Dublin, Dec. 23 .- Justice O'Brien delivered the decision of the Court to-day on the election petition against the return of Michael Davitt as member of 'arilament for North Meath. The decision deprives Mr. Davitt of the sent on the same grounds as those on which Mr. Fullam was unseated as member south Menth. Mr. Davitt's counsel admitted that the evidence, so far as Bishop Nulty's pasteral dedenouncing the Parnellities was concerned, applied to North Meath equally with South Meath. The decision, therefore, was a foregone conclusion, and Mr. Davitt had endeavored to forestall it by offering to give up his seat in order to present himself again as a condidate. This could not be permitted.

Mr. Davitt was elected in the general election by 2,549 votes to 2,146 for his Parnellite opponent, P. Mahony, who had been elected in 1886 without oppo-sition. The scenes which attended the contest in North sition. The scenes which attended the contest in South Meath were even more exciting than those in South Meath. Lesides the use of all the influence the priests could bring to bear in behalf of Davitt, there were many severe physical encounters, and women as well as now took an active part in the struggle.

### SHE DOES NOT GO THERE ANY MODE.

From The Boston Herald.

A fashionably dressed woman came into a restaurant the other day for funcheon; she was evidently very hungry, as her check amounted to \$1.05. But to the astonishment of the proprietor he found no such the check when he counted up his cash at the close of the day's business. This surprised him greatly, and the next morning he incurred among the watter girls who served the lady who had the \$1.05 check of the day previous. As the amount was quite unisual the waitness was easily located. She had a distinct recollection of the appearance of her customer and she was cautioned to let the propeleter know when she next came in to appears her hunger.

She showed up the very next day and a close watch was kept upon ner. Again she attempted to slip by the casher, but was intercepted by the head of the house.

"Have you put your check?" he psked in his From The Boston Herald.

she showed up me. Acadin she attempted to slip by the cashler, but was intercepted by the head of the house.

"Have you paid your check?" he asked in its binndest style.

"On, I beg a the asand pardons," she replied, "in my haste it had really slipped my mind.

"She opened a fittle hag, and, bringing forth the check, continued: "I really don't just know what my till was, as you see the amount has been torn off in some way."

The watter girl was called to supply the needed information, and it was hearned that 70 cents' worth of the restaurant's food had been disposed of.

"I can't tell whether that is correct or not, but suppose it is," she replied, as she opened a well-filled purse and handed over the amount.

"Were you not in here yesterday!" inquired the propeletor.

"No, I hardly think I was," she replied, while a crimson fash sprend over her face.

The firl who had watted upon her was called up and failly blentified the weman, who finally admitted she had partaken of some triffe.

"Do you remember the charge?" inquired the propeletor, with a degree of modesty that renewed the assurance of his customer.

"It has gone out of my memory entirely; but why am I importuned in this manner in a public place? This is a dangerous bitshess, sir."

"I dmit all that, medam, and, were I not in a position to substantiate all that I have to say, would be more cautions in my memory of proceeding. To cat this master short, I will now ask you to hand over \$1.95, the amount of your yesterday's check."

"Really, sir, this is most insulting. I shall inform my husband of this affair, and he will see that I am faily referessed."

The girl who served the woman the day before will now called up, and the fashionable appearing parsoner of chicken soup and oyster patties turned a deep red.

She was given to understand that it would be better the constraint and source and that to any the same of the canonical that it would be better.

she was given to understand that it would be better for all concerned and save a public scandal to pay the bill. She finally admitted the charge and liquidated the claim against her. Her petronage of the place crused with this incident.

# Mercurial Rheumatism.

Mr. 5. C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkans2s, says of S. S. S. QAbout ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I sito tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering rheumatism four years I gave up all remedies and began using tism four years I gave up all remedies and began using tended to be some week. S. S. S. Is the greatest cured and able to resome week. S. S. S. Is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market." Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkansas, says of S. S. S.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.